(ख) इस समय देश में जिन प्रोद्यौगिकीय प्रक्रियाओं के जरिए इस्पात का उत्पादन किया जाता है, वे नीचे दी गई हैं:—

(1) कोक ओवन-धमन भट्टी-बेसिक आक्सीजन-फर्नेश

(2) स्क्रैप आधारित ई ए एफ-इस्पात निर्माण

(3) डी आर आई आधारित ई ए एफ इस्पात-निर्माण

(4) लघु बी एफ आधारित संयंत्र, तथा

(5) प्रेरण भट्टी आधारित संयंत्र। 1995-96 के दौरान देश में 214 लाख टन परिसज्जित इस्पात का उत्पादन हुआ था। 1995-96 के दौरान 186 लाख टन विक्रेय इस्पात का आयात किया गया था।

(ग) वर्तमान नीति के अनुसार इस्पात का आयात निर्बाध रूप से करने की अनुमति है। विकसित देशों के अनुभवों से भी यह पता चलता है कि सभी श्रेणियों/विनिर्दिष्टियों और गुणवत्ता के इस्पात, विशेष रूप से उस स्थिति में जब तुलनात्मक रूप से कम मात्रा में उनकी आवश्यकता हो, का उत्पादन करना किसी देश के लिए न तो लागत प्रभावी है और न ही किफायती/इस्पात का आयात भी प्रचलित घरेलू और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों, टैरिफ दरों, घरेलू मांग और उपलब्धता आदि पर निर्भर करता है।

(घ) 1996-97 के लिए परिसज्जित इस्पात की अनुमानित घरेलू मांग और उपलब्धता क्रमशः 240.8 लाख टन और 237.2 लाख टन है। सरकार ने देश में इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए एक द्विपक्षीय कार्यनीति अपनाई है: (I) सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों का आधुनिकीकरण और उनके विस्तार के माध्यम से, तथा (II) निजी क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त क्षमता के सृजन के माध्यम से। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ निजी क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त इस्पात उत्पादन क्षमता के सृजन की सुविधा को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु निम्नलिखित विभिन्न नीतिगत उपाए किए गए हैं:—

(i) सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित उद्योगों की सूची से लोहा और इस्पात को निकालना।

(ii) लोहा और इस्पात उद्योग को अनिवार्य लाइसेंसिंग के प्रावधानों से छूट देना, तथा

(iii) विदेशी निवेश के प्रयोजन के लिए लोहा और इस्पात को प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों की सूची में शामिल करना।

**Revival plan of TCIL**

2461. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review meeting of BIFR was held on 12th November, 1996 on the sanctioned revival scheme of Tyro Corporation of India Limited (TCIL);

(b) whether in the review meeting Government had informed the Bench that "sanction could not be obtained due to change in the Government at the Centre";

(c) whether the Bench had observed that the delay in implementing the scheme attracts provisions of section 33(1) of SICA;

(d) whether the Bench has directed the Government to implement the scheme by 15th January, 1997; and

(e) if so, the action plan of Government in view of the BIFR's observations and direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (e) BIFR held a review hearing in the case of TCIL on 12.11.96. On a query by the Bench, the representative of the Department of Heavy Industry was explaining the reasons for delay in final decision on implementation of the Scheme. The change in Government was mentioned in that context. BIFR directed Government and all other concerned agencies to implement the scheme by 15.1.97 and observed that in case of non-implementation, action would be taken under Section 33(1) of SICA against those responsible for non-compliance with the provisions of the Scheme.

**Amount spent on modernisation of coal industry**

2462. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the money spent in the coal industry, separetely for open cast and underground mining in the name of

modernisation so far the year-wise figures for the last three year;

(b) quantity of coal produced by way of underground mining during these years;

(c) whether the results achieved are commensurate with the money spent in underground mining;

(d) whether in spite of so much money spent, our country still imports coal; and

(e) if so, quantity of coal imported and money spent thereon during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Modernisation of technology, equipment etc. is a built in feature of each and every coal mining project. The actual expenditure, separately for underground mines and opencast mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during each of the last 3 years was as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

| Year | CIL | | SCCL | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Underground | Opencast | Underground | Opencast |
| 1993-94 | 353.76 | 1087.00 | 99.57 | 415.99 |
| 1994-95 | 334.17 | 1018.79 | 193.42 | 289.08 |
| 1995-96 | 327.84 | 977.54 | 126.79 | 137.20 |

(b) Coal Production from underground mines during the last three years was as follows:

(in million tonnes)

| Year | CIL | SCCL |
|---|---|---|
| 1993-94 | 56.55 | 15.16 |
| 1994-95 | 55.61 | 13.76 |
| 1995-96 | 54.82 | 13.16 |

(c) Investments in underground mines are essential for maintaining production from the existing mines at the present level, as well as to build new capacity to replace depletion of capacity in old mines due to exhaustation of reserves.

(d) and (e) Domestic coking coal production has not been able to keep pace with the increase in demand from the steel sector. The country has limited resources of coking coal. Import of coking coal required for metallurgical purpose cannot also be totally eliminated, since imported coals are required for blending with indigenous coal on quality consideration. Coast based power stations and cement plants are also importing small quantity of non-coking coal on commercial consideration as well as against their export entitlements.

According to the statistics made available by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. The total quantity of coal imported into the country during the last 5 years and the value thereof was as follows:—

| Year | Coking (million tonnes) | Non-Coking (million tonnes) | Total (Million tonnes) | Value (Rs. in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1991-92 | 5.27 | 0.66 | 5.93 | 1036.42 |
| 1992-93 | 6.32 | 0.42 | 6.74 | 1382.98 |
| 1993-94 | 6.90 | 0.50 | 7.40 | 1463.29 |
| 1994-95 | 10.16 | 1.23 | 11.39 | 2224.16 |
| 1995-96 | 9.37 | 4.31 | 13.68 | 3093.00 |